Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 23, 1829. [NO. 620.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENT inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

THE Copartnership of *Williams & Fenn*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them are requested to present them without delay, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers.

WM. W. WILLIAMS,
JCTHAM C. FENN.

Fayetteville, 15th April, 1829.—19-3w.

For Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the State House, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday the 25th instant, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the property known as the

Jug Factory,

Formerly belonging to Mr. G. Robbins, including 10 acres of Ground.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
For Stephen S. Nelson.

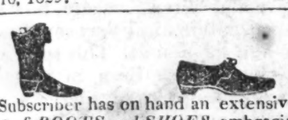
Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 16-2w.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.

April 16, 1829. 19tf.



THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19*tf.*

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *McKinnon & McMaster*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having claims against the firm will present them for payment to Jno. McKinnon, and those indebted to the concern will make payment to the said McKinnon, by whom the business will be continued as heretofore.

JOHN McKINNON,
R. C. McMASTER.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1829. 18-3w.

Hall & Johnson offer for sale,

100 Hhds. Molasses, good quality,
10 do and 40 bbls Sugar,
165 Bags Coffee,
23 Tons Swedes, English and American Iron, assorted,
150 Kegs Nails, assorted,
8000 Lbs Logwood,
6000 Bushels Liverpool Salt,
60 Kegs Dupont's Powder,
2 Tons assorted Hollow Ware,
100 Sets Wagon and chair Boxes.

The above, together with a *LARGE STOCK OF OTHER GOODS*, makes it worthy the attention of purchasers.

April 9, 1829. 18-3*w.*

Look at this Notice.

RANAWAY on Sunday morning last, without any provocation, my negro fellow *GLASGOW*, about 40 years old, dark complexion, thick lips, with a scar on his upper lip, very likely and rather above the ordinary size of negroes. He has in company with him a young man by the name of *Frederick Dixon*, about 18 years of age. From the last information I have obtained since their departure, it is probably their intention to take shipping in Savannah, or some of the sea port towns of the Southern States. I am informed Dixon changed his name in Burke county, where he was seen, to *HENRY SHEPHERD*. He may have changed his supposed route towards the sea-board, and be now making towards North Carolina. For the apprehension of said fellow, or Frederick Dixon, and their delivery to me near Sandersville, in Washington county, Georgia, I will give a liberal reward. WILEY W. CULLENS.

P. S Since the above was prepared for the press, I have received information, that they have been seen about seven miles this side of Cambridge, S. C that Dixon had again changed his name, and called himself STANFORD.

Sandersville, Washington county, Geo., March 30. 18-3*w.*

HARDWARE STORE.

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School Children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

NEW STAGE HOUSE.

Columbia, S. C.

THE Public are respectfully informed that from this date, the following Stages arrive and depart from the MANSION HOUSE, viz: Camden and Augusta, daily; Charleston, tri-weekly; York and Greenville, weekly. The attention which will be given to passengers by the subscriber, will be such as to insure satisfaction. JOHN McCOLL.

March 23, 1829.—17-4w.

Wanted,

GREEN Hides and Skins,
100 Cords Tan Bark,
30 do. White Oak do.

for which cash will be given at the Tan Yard lately occupied by H. G. Nelson.

CYRUS W. BIDWELL.

Feb. 26, 1829.—18tf

N. B. All kinds of Leather for sale.

by C. W. B.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

☞ Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6*tf.*

To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson.—Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 21, 1828. 94-tf.

Saddle and Harness Making,

COACH AND GIG TRIMMING, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that in addition to his business of Saddle and Harness making, he executes all kinds of *Coach and Gig TRIMMING*, in the best style.

He has on hand, at his shop on Person street, a few doors above Liberty Point, in the Brick Row, a large supply of all kinds of

Harness, Saddles and Bridles,

Which he will sell low for cash.

DAVID L. EVANS.

Fayetteville, March 19. 15tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,*

FOR

1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

From the Atlantic Souvenir.

THE METHODIST'S STORY.

In the summer of 1805, my duty as a preacher called me to a village on the banks of the Connecticut river. I had been stationed in the same place fifteen years before, and had remained there as long a time as the rules of our order will allow. It was my fortune to reside there at the season of life, when the strongest friendships are formed, and an interest awakened in the people of our charge, which the rapid changes of growing insensibility of future life prevent our feeling so earnestly again. The people were simple and contented, as they are usually found in places that have no connexion with the busy world; there were some above the common order; one or two had borne an active part in the service of their country, and had now retired to this comparative solitude to pass their declining years.

One of these was an officer, of the revolution, whose grave and manly appearance in the church had always interested me. I had observed that he regularly attended church and seemed interested in the duty. He led with him two beautiful children, one in each hand; the elder, a boy whose playful activity could hardly be subdued even by his manifest awe of his father into proper reverence for the day; the other, a girl, with one of those sweet and pensive countenances, which seem as if they were saddened by a prophetic consciousness of future calamities. His air was uncommonly graceful as he returned the friendly civilities of those who passed him on his way; and their treatment, always sufficiently expressive of their feeeling, made it evident that he was looked upon with respect—perhaps with affection.

The interest which I felt in this man increased with acquaintance. He talked on all subjects with judgment, sometimes with eloquence; he was not unwilling to converse on that of religion. He evidently had read with interest and attention, the bible that kept its station in his little parlour, and often spoke of it with admiration and fervour. I had observed too that he seemed constantly studying the visible world for proofs of divine benevolence; and he told me that the sight of the heaven in its delicious blue, its stormy magnificence, or its midnight splendour, always inspired him with devotion. But when I spoke of the awful mysteries of our faith, he was silent, and listened without sympathy. I must do him the justice to say that his life was religious; and all bore him witness that he was upright, generous, and kind. There was, however, one melancholy failing; he was subject to fits of ungovernable passion; soon calmed, it is true, and apparently by a mighty effort, but dreadful while they lasted, especially to his children; or I might say to his child, for the eye of the boy flashed, and his cheek reddened as his father spoke to him in the tones of passion; the girl sat terrified and still; her warmest expressions of resentment never went beyond a tear. The interruptions of their happiness were not frequent, but a mother's care was much needed to control the one, and sustain the delicate spirit of the other. Their mother died in their childhood, when they were too young to feel their loss.

I am now an old man; but I remember as if it were yesterday, the last evening I passed with a family who always welcomed me with the fervor of youth to their mansion, where I was loved as I shall be loved no more. It was distant from the public road, and half hidden by a grove of white pines. After passing among the trees, you saw the house before you on a spacious lawn, surrounded by a hedge enclosing a flower garden, and formed of the sweet briar, and the native thorn. That evening the father was seated before the door apparently gazing at the red sunset light upon the pines, while the children were playing near an old military horse which was soberly grazing upon the lawn. As I came up, the boy had just succeeded in mounting the charger, and had given the word of command to march—it was obeyed with such unlooked for spirit that his poor rider could not recall the military phrase to stop him, till the horse had cleared the gate, which stood in the line of march—then he stood still as marble at the word halt, pronounced by the deep voice of the father. I came up in time to congratulate him upon the commencement of his military career which his father assured him had ended more prosperously than his own. The father related to us many of his adventures during the war which he seldom mentioned, to relieve the sadness which we all felt in thinking of our approaching separation. When the evening was far spent I took leave of them; but as I returned the manly grasp of the father's hand, and the embrace of the children, I was oppressed with a foreboding sadness; perhaps I have a strong leaning to superstition, but there was an expression that haunted me long after, in the thoughtful and lovely face of the little girl as she bade me an affectionate farewell.

I was returning to this place after the long absence I have mentioned. The evening of my return seemed precisely like that of my departure. The sun cast its long red glow upon the pines—the rosy clouds were as smoothy painted in the waters of the river as in the upper sky, and the smoke was rising above the trees, seeming to the imagination, like that most acceptable sacrifice, the incense of a domestic altar. Every thing appeared the same—but I knew all could not be the same. The same forests were there, in their melancholy beauty—the same unconscious river was moving in its never weary flow—but there had been time for fearful changes to pass over the spirit and destiny of man. I felt that strange reluctance to approach the house, which I believe, men always feel to re-enter the homes of their youth, where a history of sorrow and death may await them—the worst of which they are impatient to know.

I shook the faintness from my spirit, however, and walked on. The gate was no longer carefully secured, and as I came nearer I saw that the hedge was growing luxuriantly wild.—A few dead flowers appeared here and there among the verdure of the garden, and intimated that the kind hand which cherished them was gone. Without reflecting that other tenants might be there, I opened the door, and, on entering the little parlour, saw a young female, supported by pillows, in a chair near the window, where the evening light was shining in. Her face was beautiful, though wasted by disease—the hand of the statue is not paler than the one she faintly extended towards me saying—"I am glad that you are come." From the movement and the words, I knew it must be the pensive child I had left in almost infant loveliness, and much as I had been prepared for changes, my blood ran cold at witnessing one so fearful as this. My heart beat thick and fast when I inquired for her father and brother: she shook her head and I was answered. But there was a radiancy in her countenance which I cannot describe. Though I have seen and felt it more than once, it gave me the assurance that the volume which lay open near her, had relieved her loneliness and sorrow, and would strengthen her to enter the vale of death. She was the last of her family, and I found the prophetic feeling that she was destined to misery, which had once haunted me was now too sadly fulfilled.

She had known me the moment I entered, and after recovering a little, she told in a low voice how happy she was to meet me again. I had often observed that she listened to my conversation with her father, and the changes of her countenance had shown how much she was interested. Now I found that she had embraced Christianity as her support; poor girl! she needed it all before her short journey on earth was done. In her childhood, when free from care, she was pale and thoughtful; in the last stage of her sad life, she was calm; and but for one remembrance, happy, like some star, beautiful in the tears of the morning, but far lovelier in the warm radiance of the evening sky.

She told me that her father continued the same for some years after I left them. His hair might have grown whiter, but his mind was as resolute and his step as firm as ever. He had little society but that of his children, whom he loved with manly affection; but he knew not what care was necessary to form their dispositions, and instead of teaching them the principles of duty, contented himself with securing the correctness of their conduct and feeling, by requiring their submission to him. This mechanical obedience could not guide them in all the events of life; besides, it left out of view the great distinctions between right and wrong, on which all duty must depend. She never thought of questioning her parent's commands; but her brother, as he grew older, with many marks of a fine and generous spirit, betrayed at times something resembling his father's passion. In their quiet life, however, there was little to call for passion; all went on in harmony, and they enjoyed as full a measure of happiness as is permitted on earth.

As the boy grew into a man, his father gave him the care of his estate. Under a youthful hand it rapidly increased in value; and as the girl delighted to make improvements in her brilliant gardens, the place was the admiration of the country. The father often sat at his door in the evening while she was watering the thirsty flowers, and watched with an eye of calm satisfaction, the movements of his son, as he placed all in order for the night. Who could have thought, that a trifling provocation could profane the scene with earthly passion? But trifles are powerful, because they find the heart unguarded.

One day when the son was directing the mowers in the field, signs of a thunder storm appeared in the west; clouds lay there like the black ridges of mountains, sometimes cloven to their base by the lightning shooting down to the horizon, and at intervals the heavy thunder came from a distance, and rolled far off upon the wind. Seeing that his son took no precaution against the shower, the father sternly asked why he neglected it. He answered negligently that the storm would not come near them. This was followed by a command, the command by a reply, till both were in a furious passion. The father's brow was black with ungovernable wrath, and his daughter came up just as he had charged his son to quit his house, and never enter it again; the effect was terrible; the young man's face grew icy pale as he cast a glance of defiance at his father and moved quickly away. It was too late for his sister to follow him, and overcome with agony, she fainted at her father's feet.

When she recovered, the storm was rolling over them in all its power. Her father was bending over her, with an expression in which anger had given way to relf reproach. Thinking only of her brother, she said, eagerly, "he will return," but her father made her no reply. He was meditating on his son's resemblance to himself, and he felt that if he had been driven from the house of his father, his pride would not suffer him to return; in truth *he* had parted from his father in anger when he entered the service of his country, and had only returned in time to receive a last blessing and to close his eyes. The remembrance of his remorse urged him to follow and seek a reconciliation with his son; but whither should he follow him? The night went down in the storm; he kissed his daughter with unusual tenderness, and retired to his chamber; but she heard the low sound of his steps pacing the floor above her through the whole of that melancholy night.

The next morning at day break her father had mounted his horse and was riding towards N York. Something seemed to whisper that his son would be found preparing to go to sea. He went on, only halting when his weary horse required, paying no regard to the objects on his way, and reached the city only on the second day. He made a few hasty inquiries of a friend, who told him his son was to sail the same morning, and gave him the name of the vessel. He hurried to the wharf and was told by an old seaman, who stood gazing at some object, that the vessel had sailed a little before; he pointed as he spoke, and the miserable father saw the ship that contained his son, standing gallantly out at sea. For some time he paced the wharf utterly unconscious of the gaze of the strangers around him; every eye was bent on him with an expression of surprise and compassion; indeed, every one who observes the feelings of the crowd, will see that suffering of mind is regarded with a respectful tenderness which nothing else commands. When he recovered his recollection, he returned to his home like a mourner from a new made grave, and as his daughter welcomed him with a kindness that met with no reply, she felt that from that moment it was her duty to relieve his sorrow, and fold a mantle over her own.

For more than a year he continued in the same painful state of gloom.—He sat every fair day, before his door, apparently looking abroad upon nature, but he no longer found a charm either in the beauty of the earth or sky. Sometimes his neighbors would visit him, but they wanted address to engage his attention, and at last, weary with unavailing efforts, they ceased to come near his door. But every one pitied the lovely girl, who thus enslaved herself to her father, and many a look of honest admiration was cast on her as she walked with him to the village church, and sat, wrapt in the solemn service, which he hardly seemed to hear. It was evident to all that she was wasting with care, and the light colour on her cheek, instead of being mistaken for health, was truly likened to the prophetic red of autumn, "signifying what death she should die." All would have reproached him with thus sacrificing his child, but they were touched by his altered look, for his stooping frame and faltering step showed that he could no longer defy the grave, and she was left to sustain him in his desolation, like the frail ivy on the shattered ruin, forced to bind together and uphold the fabric, from which it should have derived support.

One morning, late in autumn, as he sat looking over the newspaper, which was the only thing that delighted him, his daughter was surprised to see a gleam of pleasure in his face, to which it had long been a stranger. She looked earnestly at him, as if asking the cause of his emotion. He put the paper in her hands, and pointed to the name of a vessel which had arrived at New York, and was still below in the harbor. As if she had known his purpose, she hastily made some preparations for his journey, and in less than an hour, infirm as he was, he was again upon the way to the city, but how altered were his feelings since he traversed the same road before. Sunshine now seemed to rest upon every object, though the day was cloudy and the leaves were falling; every thing was bright to him; even his impatience was relieved by the assurance, that at his journey's end, he should find the peace which had so long deserted him, and should return to his home and be happy. When he arrived in the city, he went directly to the wharf, but among all the ships continually entering that noble harbour, how should he discover the one that contained his son? Seeing a man making fast a boat at the foot of some stairs, which descended to the water, he hastily inquired if the Isabella was in the stream. The man answered that he had just left the vessel. Again the parent mentioned the name of his son, and asked if he were on board; the rough seaman mistook the quick tone of earnestness for authority, and rudely answered "he died of a fever, and was buried in the sea three days ago; you must go fifty fathom deep to hold any communication with him now." Could such an answer have been given? It was given, and it fell on the old man's heart like a thunderbolt falling from an unclouded sky. For a moment he was stunned with the blow; he then clasped his hands and said "God is just." The words were resignation, the feeling was despair.

As he came to his house, on returning, his daughter, who had watched unceasingly for his coming, saw him at a distance, and gave a scream of delight; but the next moment she saw that he had come alone. He came slowly, and seemed unconscious that he was near his home, and the moment she could read his countenance, there was nothing left for words to tell But she fainted not, she uttered no cry, and though her heart swelled almost to bursting, she appeared calm as ever, while she assisted him to dismount from his horse and supported him to the door. As she took his hat and staff, he said, as if to himself, "I shall never want them more," and went directly to that bed from which he never rose again. On the third day, as she was setting by his bed side, he took her hand and pressed it fervently, his eyes were bent on her with admiring affection, his lips moved as if in prayer, and he expired so calmly that only the coldness of the hand which she held in her own, informed her that she was left alone with God.

Alone in the world she was, but not forsaken. She walked humbly under the burden of her misfortune; perhaps she wondered sometimes why it could not have been lighter, but she bowed with resignation to the sorrow of "hearts divided and hopes destroyed." Her singular unhappiness, as well as her excellence and loveliness, excited a general interest. All were anxious to make her an inmate in their family;—but she gratefully declined their kindness, knowing that her days were numbered, and wishing to pass from the house of mourning to the "house not made with hands." But she did not give way to selfish sorrow—she went about the duties of her household and her usual works of charity; even her little garden began to brighten and bloom again, but her heart was far away. The disorder she had inherited from her mother was rapidly doing the office of kindness, and was welcomed as a blessing. I remained with her as desired, through the short time she had to live, and never in my life did I see a more affecting example of the power of religion to bind up the broken heart. She came near the grave without feeling any thing of its chilliness. She was as calm as in the best days of her life, and though she had not the least enthusiasm, it seemed as if her eyes were gazing at times on the glories of another world, before they were closed to this. In the last hour of her life her "face was as an angel's;" she endeavored to express to the friends who stood weeping around her, her gratitude, wishes, and affection; but her strength was gone; she could only say, and I felt the last faint pressure of her hand as she spoke, "I cannot thank you now—but there!" She pointed upward. Her eyes expressed what she could not say, and her spirit passed as happily as ever a soul was rendered back to God.

When the sad procession left the house on the day of the funeral, I took a long and earnest look at a place which I determined never to see again. By the accidents of life my affections had been fixed on this devoted family, and I knew not till they were gone how desolate this world can be. There was a mild transparency in the air, and a Sabbath stillness on the bright face of nature; for the men of the village suspended their cares, and came to mourn for the loveliest of its children. The maidens, once her companions, were oppressed with sorrow, and their tears flowed fast in silence; the aged walked in the dignity of manly sadness—they felt that when the young were taken, their hour could not be far distant; the passing stranger uncovered his head, and waited in silent reverence while the procession went by, and as the tones of the plaintive bell floated far upon the landscape, the sounds fell heavily upon every heart. Mourners in ordinary language there were none, but all were mourners; even the cold world feels as if it had lost something, when the excellent, however lowly, are taken away. While the coffin was lowered into the grave, a suppressed voice of weeping was heard through all the people. I was breathless and cold; an iron grasp as of death, was on my heart, and the tears that might have relieved me refused to flow.

I have passed the place once since that day, but I passed as the traveller hurries by the lonely spot marked by some deed of blood. I had no heart to linger and gaze upon the desolation; I could not but see that the garden was neglected, the shutters of the house were closed, and no smoke was seen rising to tell the stranger of hospitality & peace within.

How to be a Lady's Man.—When you call on a family, should there be any children in the room, be sure you get one of them on your knee—two little ones would be better if procurable, because you might say to the mother whilst you dandled her offspring, 'Oh! such a pair were never seen, &c.' If you can contrive to rub the child's dirty shoes against your white trowsers, so as to leave a mark, it will do you much good—because the mother will say, 'Oh, Sir! the child is spoiling your clothes;' you can then easily reply 'my dear madam, make no apologies, I am devotedly attached to children;' nothing gains the heart of a mother so much as attention paid to her children; therefore coax the child as much as you can to play with your epaulette (if you have the honor to be in the army)—fortune may so far favor you as to induce the young one to pull one *of the buttons* off;—that circumstance alone would insure you invitations during the winter. If the child be ever so ugly, remark that it reminds you (and sigh at the same time) of a 'lovely' little sister of your's, now alas! no more; after that observation you may 'book' yourself for a score of parties. But should the dear little innocent, be really pretty, and the mamma quite the reverse, you can still do some good by saying 'good God! madam, how greatly the child resembles you,' a congreve rocket discharged against a breast work could not have more effect than this remark of yours will have in the breast of the lady; she will tell her husband that you are a 'fine young man, and that she is convinced you have an excellent heart and disposition, by what she saw of your affection for children; so, although you may like chilas 'the devil does holy water,' a little policy, and a few attentions *well timed*, will insure a flattering reception in every family; and you will then gain the first step in the profession of 'a lady's man."—*Florestan.*

Man.—Man is so pugnacious an animal, that even the quakers, who in all other things seem effectually to have subdued this part of their animal nature, carry on controversy, whenever they engage in it, tooth and nail.—*Quarterly Review.*

Commission Business.

DUNCAN G. MACRAE informs his friends that he has removed to Wilmington, and will be happy to serve them as COMMISSION AGENT, in the sale, purchase, or shipment of Produce and Merchandize. Being advantageously situated for such business, having the agency of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, with some experience in the trade of Fayetteville and the back country, he flatters himself he will be able to satisfy those who think proper to employ him.

Wilmington, February 10, 1829. 10cow6w.

POET

From the N

SPRI

Old Wint

FOREIGN.

New York, April 14.

Our boat has just returned from below, bringing us Liverpool papers to the 5th and London to the evening of 3d March, inclusive, received per ship Grecian, Captain Masters, from Liverpool. At this late hour, we are unable to give extracts further than the following:—

In the House of Lords on the 3d, the Archbishop of York, on the presentation of a petition, said his opinions with respect to the Catholic question had undergone no change. He knew nothing about the bill to be introduced; but if it made adequate securities for the established church, he would support it.

He should, however, feel it his duty to oppose the bill if that were not the case. The Duke of Gloucester said, it was unfortunately necessary to adopt some measure for the entire emancipation of the Catholic, for no half measure would do. He was convinced that the Ministers would not propose any measure inconsistent with the security of the church establishment.

In the House of Commons a Committee was ballotted for on the petition against Mr. O'Connell's return for Clare. The following are the names of the persons appointed:

J. Easthrope, Esq., J. Stewart, Esq., Sir G. Robinson, Bart., Hon. D. Liddell, Hon. R. Clive, Right Hon. P. Courtney, J. Brougham, Esq., R. S. Creve, Esq., E. Bellow Clive, Esq., J. Lock, Esq. Lord W. Russell.

A petition was presented from the Protestants of Ireland in favour of the Catholic claims. It was signed by several peers, and some thousand gentlemen of large property.

Grand trotting match to come.—Notice, according to articles, was yesterday served upon the gentleman with whom the owner of the American horses some time back made a match of three parts at the One Tun, in Jermyn-street, of his intention to attempt performing those matches on Monday, the 23d inst. within 100 miles of London. The following were the bets made:—First, 750*l.* to 250*l.* that a horse could not be found to trot four miles in 12 minutes; second, 500*l.* to 250*l.* that the same horse did not trot four miles in twelve minutes and a half; and, lastly, 250*l.* even that the same horse did not trot four miles in 13 minutes—all in harness, and all to be done on the same day. It is expected that the same horse which did the 100 miles on a recent occasion will be selected; but there is no stipulation as to the particular animal to be engaged. To win all his bets the horse must do at the rate of a mile in *three minutes* for four miles in succession, and this in harness—a feat never yet performed or heard of in this country. The season of the year and state of the roads, we need hardly add, are unfavourable to the undertaking.—*Bell's Life in London.*

A new Challenge—We are authorised to back the American horse to trot 100 miles, in the same machine, in 10 hours, in six weeks from the present date, and the owner will stake 1,000*l.* to 500*l.* on the performance of the distance within the time stipulated. We can also back him to trot any horse in England, in or out of harness, from one mile to five, within one month of the present time, for 1,000*l.* a-side.

Bell's Life in London.

Methodism.—It was in the year 1729, just a century ago, that *John Wesley*, aided by two or three of his fellow students at the University of Oxford, commenced the work of reforming the morals of the great body of the people of England, and especially those of the lowest and most neglected classes. At that time, the Religious Teachers of the Country were chiefly those of the Established Church, and but little pains were taken to induce disorderly persons, who kept at a distance from Church, and any thing like Religion, to change their course; and the number of these was far from being inconsiderable. *Wesley*, and his associates at College, moved by this state of things, began by visiting places in the neighbourhood, and holding meetings wherever they could find opportunity. But this great Reformer of Morals, at length commenced his plan of establishing *Itinerary Preaching* throughout the Kingdom, which, at first, met with much opposition. The travelling Preachers having no established places in which to address the people, held forth in the Streets, or in any place where they could assemble a few persons togther, and were frequently much annoyed and abused, by boys and disorderly persons, pelting them with dirt and other missiles. But nothing could prevent *Wesley* from pursuing his object. His zeal and perseverance, and the zeal and perseverance of his disciples, overcame every obstacle, and at this time the *Methodist Meetings*, in many parts of England, are the most numerously attended Houses of Worship. Nor did his zeal stop here, *Mr. Wesley* determined to visit this Country, and rouse up the neglecters of Religious worship here also, and the present situation of the *Methodist Church* throughout the Union, shews the complete success which crowned his efforts. And this venerable and excellent man, had the gratification to live to see the fruit of his labours, and in his old age, to visit his Churches throughout Great Britain, where thousands of his disciples met to worship their Maker, and where, like an Apostle, he could gratefully say, "These are my Children in the Lord; it is from my labours, and from the labours of those whom I have induced to travel and preach the Gospel, that these worshipping Assemblies have been gathered chiefly from the offscouring of the people."

Raleigh Register.

Mrs. Royall.—By the following letter it will be seen, that this eccentric lady, who has so long been the terror of the good people of the northern States, intends to honor the South with a *visitation*. Therefore, look out, editors and tavern-keepers!

From the New York Enquirer.

Mrs. Royall.—Yesterday we received the following epistle from Washington, written by our old friend Mrs. Royall, in one of her most lucid and agreeable intervals. Colonel Stone and the Pink will be particularly gratified to hear that the good lady is again on her legs—as merry as ever. We scarcely know how to treat her for the many delightful expressions she uses towards us. We have some intention of handing over her letter and her "heart's core," to some of the bachelors, who, at the St. Valentine's day did not make much head-way in the matter that concerns the next generation. If we were a bachelor, as we once were, we could not resist such *onction*. Here is the lady at full length:

Washington City, April 4, 1829.

BEST OF MEN:—You will receive herewith a small token of my gratitude and respect. My friend Morgan will send you two copies of the third volume of my Black Book. You will find it amusing. But, dear Mr. Noah, I lament to say that I lost the sale of my second volume, in consequence of several disorders in the moral and physical world, which the philosophers (lazy dogs) have not yet explained. Mr. —— tried a few of the booksellers of your city, but their excuse was, "I hit Doct. M—— too hard.—What a priest-ridden set! I only wish that John Knox or Ignatius Loyala lived in our day. I would put them down in my Book, and pickle them for posterity, equal to any of those Egyptian mummies which have been perambulating the country.

Talk about "rascally postmasters"—Fudge! The phrase ought to run "rascally booksellers." But we authors must always bleed for these fellows. My cotemporaries, Madam de Stael and Jemima Wilkinson, did so. My rival, Lady Morgan, has been sadly abused by the booksellers, and can Anne Royall expect to escape? I am not ignorant of the proper taste. Nothing like hard cutting, and spice, to make books or papers go down, and truth most of any. But I will no longer intrude upon your precious time, which I know is discreetly used for the good of the public and the advancement of the *haut ton*.

I hate all puffs—you know I do. I would despise to rise to eminence in this world in the manner the Missionaries do—by puffing—puffing—puffing. It is a mean and contemptible way of making a character; and I trust in heaven, they will suffer for it, some day. I only ask you to say, that "there are sets of Mrs. Royall's Black Book for sale at Mr. Morgan's, Franklin Square." I know this will set your great city on fire. Your friend, the "Pink," will almost break his neck to get the first perusal.

Before you publish this, I think you had better give the hint to all my particular friends, such as Secretary Dwight, Stone, &c. &c. &c. I wish them to be served first, and then let the public rush as hard as they like. The book contains a full history of my conflicts among the Goths, together with my journey to Washington. The latter is one of the most astonishing round of incidents you have met with in ancient or modern history. It exceeds any novel you have ever read; and I should not be surprised if Sir Walter Scott were to shake in his shoes. I know that your friend Bob Walsh, of Philadelphia, is in a fearful state of alarm about his literary character. He may well tremble, for if he does not agree to my compromise, I shall strip him as neatly as a goose on a New England thanksgiving day's table.

I would particularly call your attention to my descriptions of the Members of Congress. They are the finest things in nature. I am dreadfully pestered here with the continual applications of the Adams office holders.—Knowing very well my great influence, they think to save their necks by procuring my interest. Alderman Binns, of Philadelphia, wanted me to intercede for the Custom House printing, which has lately been given to widow Baily. "Says I, Alderman, how much may you have made out of the Coffin Handbills?" The poor fellow fell to shaking like an aspen leaf, and if I had not had a drop of cordial to give him, I believe he would have given us all a slip. "Alderman, continued I, are you not ashamed to take the bread out of the widow's mouth. I am a widow, too; I feel for a widow, and if you do not return home and be quiet and still, I'll stick you into my black book." The Alderman was then silent.

However, in my large book on Pennsylvania, I have saved a niche for him. General Ogle, God bless him! is one of the best men in the nation—most worthy of men! I know not when I shall visit New York. After "Pennsylvania" is out, I am going on a southern tour, but let me go where I will, I shall bear with me your kindness in my heart's core.

Apropos.—What a fuss you are raising in New York, about my friend Judge Forman, and the banks. I caught Judge Forman one day digging for copper in New Jersey. I told him it was a dirty business, and if he would take my "plan of banking," and go to N. York with it, he might make his fortune. I presented it to the Judge but he has not followed my advice, and I have no doubt he will swamp. How comes on Colonel Stone and the Pink? I expected to hear that the late Presidential Election had killed the Colonel *stone-dead*, and blighted the hue of the 'Pink.' I am glad to see that your masquerades are ended. I suppose you don't know that I gave the first hint of these *galas* to the 'Pink.'

I am, best of men, yours truly,

ANNE ROYALL.

Colonel John Williams, of Tennessee, has issued the following *Card* in a Knoxville paper. His style does not suit the taste of our meridian, and, we trust, is not inoffensive to that of Tennessee.

To the Public.—The Hon. John Blair, in his late circular letter, has made a wanton attack on me,—For years past, it has been my fortune to be barked at by the political puppies of this State. Mr. Blair, among the least and most contemptible of the pack, is manifestly desirous of giving himself some consequence by snapping at my heels. As he has travelled a hundred miles out of his way to effect his object, I will, as soon as a prior engagement to one of his associates in defamation is attended to, prove to the public, that he has disobeyed the instructions of his constituents, as expressed through their Legislature, and thereby sanctioned one of the most infamous speculations ever practised on the state; that as their Representative, he is a mere drone in Congress; that he is a vile calumniator, and a puppy of the *spaniel* breed.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Jonesborough, March 10th, 1829.

Benj. W. Richards has been unanimously elected Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

Retort Surgical.—At a late examination of the College of Surgeons, a candidate was asked by Abernethy what he would do if a man were blown up with gunpowder? "Why, coolly answered the tyro, "wait till he came down again." "True," said Abernethy, "and suppose I kicked you for such an impertinent reply, what muscles should I put in motion?" "Why," said the young man, "the flexors and extensors of my right arm, for I would floor you directly"—*Lon. pap.*

Original Anecdote.—A gentleman of the West lately visited Washington in hopes of obtaining a portion of the "loaves and fishes," to which, he observed, he was entitled for his adherence to the "good cause." He applied to the President in *propria persona*, saying he would take any office—was not particular—from 500 to 3000 dollars a year—except that of a clerk—for he was *unable to write.*—*Boston Palladium.*

Mr. Randolph had with him at Washington, two servants, Juba and John. Almost every pleasant day he might be seen riding on a white horse, (in ancient Rome the emblem of sovereignty) Juba six rods behind him on another, passing at a slow pace through the city. John could read. It is said John would return from the Post Office, Mr. Randolph being in BED. 'What have you brought John?" 'A bundle of letters and papers' 'Break the envelope—what is that?' John would read the title. 'Put it into the fire, John, I never ordered it—what next?' John would read the title—a pamphlet if you please. 'Throw it into the fire, John, I never subscribed for *that*—they shall force me to look at nothing but what I choose—I will read only what I purchase.' It was certainly a laughable circumstance that not having been in his seat three entire days, taking the whole Winter together, he should, three days before the close of the session, ask leave of absence.—*Village Record.*

The Crops.—We fear, says the *Citizen*, of Bel-Air, Hartford county, Maryland, that the crops of Wheat will be considerably diminished by the great and long continued severity of the winter. Some intelligent farmers inform us that a large proportion of the young plants are thrown out of the earth, or otherwise destroyed.

As there can no longer be any fear of premature vegetation, we have however a right to expect an abundance of fruit.

On Friday morning last, Mr. John Matthews, Jr. lost, at Baltimore, in going from the Philadelphia steam boat, a calf-skin leather pocket book, containing twelve thousand dollars in United States Bank notes of 500 and 100 dollars each. He offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the delivery of the book and its contents. He had just returned from Montevideo, in the ship General Hand, and the sum thus lost was a part of the profits of the voyage.

On entering the Post Office at an early hour on Tuesday morning last, one of the Clerks handed to Mr. Skinner (the Postmaster) a letter without any superscription, which was supposed, from the circumstance of having the advertisement attached to it, to contain the $12,000 advertised by Mr. Matthews, as having been lost between the Steam Boat and his residence. On examination it was found to contain $11,500—the person depositing it in the Post Office having deducted the $500 offered for its recovery. 'Really, Mr. Matthews was born under a lucky star.—*Nat. Int.*

Decrease of Slaves in South Carolina.—It appears from the Reports of the Comptroller of South Carolina, that the number of slaves in that State decreased in one year, from 1824 to 1825, *thirty two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven;* and in the next year, *one thousand one hundred and twenty nine.* Total decrease in two years, 33,856; being more than *one eighth* of the whole number (260,282) in 1824. All this is attributed by Mr. Seeabrook, of S. C. to the Tariff of 1824.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Who has not heard of "setting the river on fire?" but the following, from the Portsmouth Journal, is the first instance we ever heard of the river setting a building on fire.

Portsmouth, April 4.

Freshet and Fire.—The rain on Thursday descended in great quantity, and with such rapidity as to occasion a sudden rise in many of our streams. Considerable injury was sustained in Exeter, by Gilman & Moses. The river flowed into their back store, and coming in contact with a quantity of Lime, set fire to the building, which was totally consumed with its contents. The fire was not discovered till three o'clock on Friday morning, too late to arrest its progress.

Ice.—The ship Nile, arrived at New York from Havre, on the 24th and 26th ultimo, in latitude 42° 50′ to 43°, longitude 49° to 51°, was surrounded with mountains of ice, the largest of which was about five miles long, and six hundred feet high. The thermometer fell to 28° in the water, and 29° to 30° in the air.

Singing to some Tune.—The net receipts of Madame Pasta, the celebrated vocalist, during the past year, are confidently stated to have amounted to the enormous sum of £17,000 sterling—upwards of $75,000!—a larger fortune than was ever made in England, within an equal period, by a professional singer. Madame Pasta was constantly engaged, allowing herself no respite whatever.

A duel was lately fought by a shop-keeper and another person in H——w, a village near New York city. The parties were to fight at five paces; but in the trepidation of the moment one turned and fired when only three paces off, and his antagonist fell. He immediately exclaimed, "I am a murderer!" was secured, and handed over to the sheriff; but afterwards escaped, and has not since been heard of. The seconds were men of sense, and had left balls out of the question.

Is your father a Catholic? said a young man in this city a day or two since to a little Irish boy. No, answered Pat, he is a *shoe maker.*

From the Columbia (S. C.) State Gazette.

We have lately received from Washington City, in pamphlet form, a message from the President of the United States, communicated to Congress at its late session, with reports from the Secretaries of the Treasury and War, shewing the amount expended by the Federal Government on works of Internal Improvement, within the limits of the several States, with an estimate of the amount necessary to complete any work begun and not yet completed. After giving statements of the various expenditures in detail, it gives the following

"Recapitulation, shewing the moneys expended in each State and Territory of the United States, upon public works of Internal Improvement, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the first day of October 1828."

Maine,		11,724 22
Massachusetts,		104,042 46
Connecticut,		2069 97
Rhode Island,		195 19
New York,		68,148 45
Pennsylvania,		39,728 32
Delaware,		307,104 01
Maryland,		10,000 00
Virginia,		150,000 00
North Carolina,		1,000 00
Kentucky,		90,000 00
Tennessee,		4,200 00
Ohio,		390,159 03
Indiana,		108,823 88
Mississippi,		49,385 52
Illinois,		8,000 00
Alabama,		31,762 78
Missouri,		22,702 24
Arkansas,		44,690 74
Michigan,		48,6057 95
Florida,		79,902 91
Road from Cumberland to Ohio,	1,662,245 75	
Continuation of the Cumberland Road,	453,547 36	2,171,308 11
Repairs of do.	55,280 00	
Road from Nashville to Natchez,		3,000 00
Road from Wheeling to Miss. River,		10,000 00
Road from Missouri to New Mexico,		30,000 00
Road from Miss. to the State of Ohio,		5,539 35
Road from Georgia to New Orleans,		5,500 00
Road in Tennessee, Louisiana & Georgia,		15,000 00
Road from Nashville to New Orleans,		7,920 00
Surveys of Roads and Canals,		166,181 49
Surveys, Maps and Charts of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers,		4,186 24
Improving the Navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers,		103,409 72
Military Roads,		10,218 43
Survey of the whole course of the Mississippi River,		11,122 04
Road through the Creek Nation,		3,621 01
Opening the Old Natchez Road,		5,000 00
Breakwater at the mouth of Delaware Bay,		5,000 00
Making a total of		$4,179,549 06

The following is a statement showing the amount necessary to complete the works of Internal Improvement commenced in each state, by the General Government, and not completed on the 1st day of October, 1828, so far as estimates for the same have been made by the engineer's department:

Maine,	16,397 12
Massachusetts,	131,927 25
Rhode Island,	3,953 25
Connecticut,	37,145 00
New York,	78,533 99
Pennsylvania,	150,810 20
Delaware,	18,778 33
N. Carolina,	55,000 00
Alabama,	24,335 41
Mississippi,	17,500 00
Ohio,	230,596 89
Maryland,	47,994 00
Virginia,	13,081 33
Michigan Territory,	33,455 19
Florida,	16,500 00
Total,	$876,007 96

Extract of a private Letter from a distinguished individual.

"While on the subject of *Internal Improvement* I would suggest that a great question will have to be decided by *South Carolina*, and at no distant day, viz: whether she shall hold out in preserving opposition to the exercise of the power after every other state shall have abandoned the contest or (protesting against the right,) insist if it is to be exercised, that she shall come in for a share of its benefits. There can be no doubt that the true interest of the South is to *diminish taxes* and lessen *expenditures*. The U. S. is divided into *paying* and *receiving* States. We belong to the former class, and therefore high duties and internal improvements (which constitute Clay's *American system,*) operate in every way to our disadvantage. But the time may come when resistance against the latter may become fruitless and altogether helpless, and when the other Southern States regarding it in that light shall insist on their equal share. When that day arrives, shall South Carolina stand alone? That question must be decided by *the State*, and not by her Representatives in Congress,—and until so decided their course is plain to resist the system in every shape. North Carolina has already claimed her share and she has obtained appropriations;—Virginia has done the same. The Dismal Swamp Canal has during the late session, obtained a second subscription, and I fear South Carolina will very soon stand *alone* in refusing to receive aid for Internal Improvements. Still it may be a question whether under any circumstances we ought to acquiesce in a misconstruction of the constitution.—*Beaufort Gazette.*

Rare Instance of Conjugal Affection.—An instance of *real and permanent conjugal affection* was produced in evidence at the Somerset sessions, which has never perhaps been paralleled in the annals of humanity.—In an appeal cause, a woman who was there as a witness, swore that she had never lost sight of her husband for twelve hours together, at any one time, either day or night, during a period of fifty years.

There is now living in Providence, (R. I.) a man aged about fifty-eight years, who was never out of the State of Rhode Island, never sick, or took medicine; never shaved by any but himself; never sued or was sued; has been up before sunrise every day in the last forty years; and has not tasted any kind of inebriating liquor for thirty years.

Halifax, (N. C.) April

At a meeting of the citizens of this to on Monday last, it was resolved to invite the Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, to dine with them previous to his departure for the Federal City. Committees of arrangements, &c. were appointed, and the following correspondence took place:

April 13th, 1829.

SIR—We the undersigned, in conformity to the wishes of the citizens of Halifax, and in unison with our feelings, aeize this as the proper moment to congratulate you on your present elevation in the republic. Wishing you all the happiness which you are so much entitled to, we at the same time respectfully invite you to dine with us, at the Mansion House Hotel, on Thursday next.

Your obedient Serv'ts.

WM. L. LONG,
A. S. H. BURGES,
E. H. EURE.

To Hon. JOHN BRANCH, *Enfield, N. C.*

Enfield, April 13th, 1829.

GENTLEMEN:—Your kind congratulations for the recent honor conferred on your old associate and friend, together with the polite invitation of the citizens of Halifax to dine with them on Thursday next, merits the warmest tribute of my heart. But, Gentlemen, an imperious sense of duty constrains me to forego the high gratification which I should otherwise derive from mingling with friends so dear to me, around the festive board.

In every station in which I have been placed, my highest ambition has ever been to merit a continuance of the public confidence, by a faithful discharge of my duty. For a few days, in obedience to the dictates of a paramount obligation, recognized by every generous bosom, I have left the post assigned me by the greatest and best of men. In doing so, my determination was to return without a moment's unnecessary delay. Allow me, then, with emotions which my pen cannot describe, to assure you, and through you my fellow citizens of Halifax, that while I decline the honor, I can never cease to cherish the liveliest recollection of their continued confidence and support.

With esteem and unfeigned respect, I am your's truly,

JNO. BRANCH.

To Messrs. *Wm. L. Long, A. S. H Burges, E. H. Eure.*

From the Newbern Spectator.

A Retrospect.—One hundred and nineteen years have elapsed since the Colony of Palatines or Germans landed at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent, where they erected temporary shelters until they could be put in possession of their lands. This spot they called New Bern, from Bern in Switzerland, where Graffenreid, their leader, was born.—Few races of men have been more unfortunate than this Colony. They were from Heidelberg and its vicinity, on the Rhine. They had been persecuted on account of their religion, by their Prince, and repeatedly plundered by contending armies. Six thousand of them, at the invitation of Queen Anne, sought refuge in England. Christopher de Graffenreid and Louis Michell were attempting, about this time, to mend their fortunes by purchasing lands in some of the British Colonies. The lords proprietors of Carolina had agreed with these gentlemen that 10,000 acres of land should be laid off for them, in one body, between Neuse and Cape Fear, they paying twenty shillings the hundred acres, six pence the yearly quit rent. This company having secured the lands, wished to make them productive by settling them with tenants; and the poor Palatines presented themselves as an object of speculation. Graffenreid and Michell covenanted that they would transport to North Carolina six hundred and fifty of the Palatines; about one hundred families; and that they would lay off to each family 250 acres of land, to be held on certain easy terms. The people arrived in December, 1709, at the place we have before mentioned, the confluence of the Neuse and Trent. But the ill fortune which they experienced in Europe pursued them to the New World. Graffenreid, in whose name the lands were taken up, and with whom they had lodged their own money, returned to Europe without giving them a title for their settlements. He mortgaged the lands to Thomas Pollok for eight hundred pounds sterling, and they passed to the heirs of that gentleman. After many years, upon their petition to the King, they were in some measure indemnified by a grant of 10,000 acres of land, free from quit rent for ten years.

In 1707, a Colony of French Protestants settled on Trent River. They contemplated cultivating the vine, but they were seduced from it by the staples of the country. From this Colony are probably derived the French names of *Foscue, Fonville*, and a few others. They were sober, frugal, and industrious planters, and in a short time became independent citizens.

In 1711 the first Indian War in North Carolina broke out in the neighbourhood of New Bern. Lawson, the Surveyor General, was the first victim of this war. Many families were destroyed by the sudden hostility of the Indians, but the Palatines *did not suffer*. Graffenreid having made a treaty with the Indians.

The Tariff.—The Columbia Telescope of the 10th inst. states, "from information derived from the best authority, that there is among Mr. Jefferson's manuscripts a Protest *against the Tariff of* 1824, drawn up by Mr. Jefferson himself, which Mr. Madison has seen, and upon which Mr. Jefferson asked his opinion—suggesting that it was such a measure as the Virginia Legislature ought to adopt and proposing to place it in the hands of a confidential friend for that purpose. What would Mr. Jefferson have said to the Tariff of 1828, and the measures and means in agitation to sustain it, if it had been his misfortune to witness the present times? The Protest, we were informed, would appear in the contemplated publication of Mr. Jefferson's works."

Of all strange tastes and notions, the following, copied from the London Morning Herald, is perhaps the most strange.—

"A lady who lives about two miles from town, in a pleasant and healthy situation, is desirous of receiving, as an inmate, a lady labouring under nervous or mental derangement. Apply by letter, post paid, to A. B. Mr. Stewart, shoemaker 25 Saville-row, corner of Clifford-street, Bond-street."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 23, 1829.

We are authorised to announce EDMUND DEBERRY, Esq., of Montgomery County, (late Senator in the State Legislature,) as a Candidate to represent this District in the next Congress.

We are also authorised to state, that Mr. Culpeper, the late Representative, is *not* a candidate for re-election.

The Rev. Charles A. Hill is announced in the last Warrenton Reporter as a Candidate for Congress in that district.

John Giles, Esq. is a candidate for the Salisbury District.

☞ We are requested to state, that on Sunday evening next, at half past 3 o'clock, the Rev. Benj. Hoskins will deliver a charity discourse at the Methodist Church in this place—after which a collection will be taken up for the purpose of contributing to alleviate the distress lately experienced by the citizens of Augusta, Georgia.

Miss Clara Fisher, the celebrated Actress and vocalist, who has just left about half of the play going people of the Southern cities completely demented, arrived in this town on Tuesday night last, and, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column, will perform here this evening.

Louis McLane, of Delaware, has been appointed, by the President, Minister to England, in place of James Barbour, *recalled.*—This is one of the best appointments yet made. Mr. McLane has long been known as one of the most talented, independent, and upright statesmen in the country, and those who were disappointed that he was not called to that place in the Cabinet which he would have filled so well, will be glad that he is entrusted with this most important of embassies.

We have unquestionable authority for stating, that James W. Clark, Esq. of Edgecomb county, in this State, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Navy Department. Mr. C. is a gentleman of high standing, so well known as Clerk of our State Senate, that it is needless to say, it is a most judicious selection.

The Baltimore papers state, that in consequence of orders from the Treasury Department, *eleven* Inspectors and other officers attached to the Custom House in that city, have been removed from office.

Dabney S. Carr has been appointed Naval Officer of the port of Baltimore, vice Wm. B. Barney, removed.

Henry Lee, of Virginia, to be Consul at Algiers, in place of William Shaler, resigned.

Several post masters, collectors, &c. have also been removed.

From the New York Evening Post.

B. H. Norton, Esq. lately one of the editors and proprietors of the *Hartford Times*, is appointed Postmaster for Hartford, (Con.) in the place of Jonathan Law, *removed.* The Times was the first paper in Connecticut which raised *the Jackson flag* and stood forth manfully in defence of the character of the General, amidst his most bitter and implacable enemies, and advocated successfully his claims upon the country for the first office in the gift of the People.

The New York Courier informs us in the following terms, of another removal:

"We understand that Captain Andrew Mather, of this city, has been appointed to the command of the U. S. revenue cutter Eagle, on the Connecticut station, vice Captain Fred. Lee, *removed.*

Money lost at Gaming Tables.—An important decision was lately made at Charleston, which we suppose to be new in this country, though not in England. It goes to establish, that S. & M. Allen may recover at law $2500, lost at a Faro Table, by Alex'r Main, and belonging to them, won from the said Main by Henry L. Watson, Jos. Watson, and Nicholas Spalding, Gamblers, and actually passed into their possession by Main. The action was brought on the affidavit of Main himself.

Since the destructive fire which occurred in Savannah on the 9th inst., there have been *nine* different attempts to set fire to that city. The excitement was so great in consequence of these diabolical attempts, that the armed militia were ordered out, the town surrounded, and strict search made for suspicious persons, with what success, we have not heard.

Several attempts have likewise been made to fire the city of Augusta and the town of Camden, and those places appear to be in a state of great excitement and alarm.

The following are interesting extracts from the Circular of James Manney, Esq. a candidate for Congress in the District of Newbern, lately represented by Mr. Bryan:—

"It has been the practice in the Southern States, for the Candidates for Congress to travel through the several Counties, at the Battalion Musters, and make stump-speeches. I do not admire this practice. It consumes the time, and deranges the business of the candidates.

I shall submit this Circular to my Fellow-Citizens, instead of a dozen stump-speeches, which I might deliver, at as many different muster grounds. I must mention another custom in our Southern States, which I strongly disapprove, that of the candidates treating the people with ardent spirits at musters and other public places, before, and also at the election grounds. I can assure you I have no intention of overflowing the district with Rum and Whiskey. To obtain a seat in Congress by such means, is alike disreputable to the people and their representative. It will afford me great pleasure to be the agent of my fellow-citizens, in acts calculated to improve their moral and pecuniary condition—but I must be elected by the unbought suffrages of freemen, or I shall think it more honorable to stay at home and attend to my own business. The citizens of this Republic have recently declared, in a voice loud as the thunders of Mount Sinai, that they cannot endure even the suspicion of "Bribery, Intrigue and Corruption," in the election of their public officers. I therefore call upon all the moral, sedate and reflecting part of this community, to sustain me in another effort to do away the odious and demoralizing practice of treating at elections.

"Some of our leading men in this State, are violently opposed to asking any money of the United States for internal improvements—alleging that it is unconstitutional. These opinions are extremely unfortunate—and disastrous to the prosperity of this State. When we know that an overwhelming majority of Congress have decided that appropriations for roads and canals are constitutional, and they are annually appropriating millions for improvements in other States, it appears impolitic and unwise in North Carolinians to refuse their due proportion of the public funds. No State in the Union stands so much in need of improvement, in her commercial faculties, as North Carolina—and I have observed in the members of Congress from other States, a generous disposition to do every thing in their power to remove the difficulties in our navigation, under which we have suffered such enormous losses. Shall we churlishly reject the proffered aid—sit down in despair, and daily see our enterprising citizens leaving their homes, with their labourers and capital, and burying themselves in the Western forests? Shall North Carolina, one of the old thirteen States be depopulated, while our politicians are mooting constitutional points? I have never yet found any article in the Constitution prohibiting Congress from making appropriations for canals and roads. If we have a Constitution which prohibits Congress from passing such laws as are necessary to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people, let it be amended. But after such laws have been passed for half a century under this Constitution, and our country has prospered beyond all others in the world, I am induced to believe, that the less frequently our Constitution is amended, the more permanent will be the Union of the States, and the more rapid our march to a state of prosperity and power, which will render this Republic the envy and admiration of the world."

We learn that two of our citizens who took the Stage for the North on Thursday last, had their Trunks cut off from the Stage, about half a mile beyond Louisburg, on the Halifax road. The depredation being soon discovered, the gentlemen left the Stage and returned to Louisburg, where they engaged a party to go out with them in search of the Trunks and the Thief, and they were so fortunate as to regain both their trunks and to apprehend the thief, a colored free man, who is lodged in the Jail of Franklin. One of the trunks had been opened, and some articles taken out and found in possession of the offender, which was identified by the owner.

Raleigh Register.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Peace, ho, for shame! confusion's cure lives not
In these confusions."—*Shakspeare.*

Another political gladiator, with "visor down, toledo drawn," has thrown himself into the lists of the great political tournament, and, regardless of the consequences, has singled out as his adversary, a "warrior chief," before whose lance the most formidable knights of political chivalry had fled in terror and dismay. Just as all had conceded to the "warrior chief" the palm of victory, and the air was yet resounding with the applauding shouts of admiring spectators, a solitary trumpet, like that of the disinherited knight of Ivanhoe, when sounding a defying response to the challenge of the redoubtable Brian Debois Guilbert, is heard from a remote corner of the lists. And lo! the chivalric *Cato*, bearing aloft his proud helmet, and flourishing his glittering lance in token of defiance, is seen approaching the scene of honorable combat.

Disdaining to wield his lance against a less illustrious adversary, he engages as his political antagonist, the champion of the day. The "warrior chief," clad in the impenetrable armour of his Inaugural Address, had yet proudly defied the most gallant knight of criticism, to injure in the smallest degree his political reputation, so long as that Address was made the point of attack. All whose presumption had yet impelled them to the proffered combat, had met with the most signal defeat. But the modern Don Quixotte, mounted on his richly caparisoned Rozinante, appears only glad that he has an opportunity of engaging so renowned a combatant. Reining his noble steed through the crowd of anxious spectators, he approaches his adversary, and raising aloft his defying lance, strikes with desperate fury and unparalleled deterity the victor of the tournament. But "alas! poor Yorick," 'twas a vain stroke. The glittering lance of the daring challenger shivered to atoms beneath the fury of the stroke, and the impenetrable armour of the Warrior Chief remained yet "unhurt, unharmed."

Aware of the disgrace attendant upon defeat, the vanquished Knight, with a candour little to be expected, by way of apology for his own, he commences a harangue to the surrounding multitude, in which he applauds the superior gallantry of his victorious adversary. He first pays a very high compliment to the armour of his adversary, the well known and far-famed Inaugural Address. He gives it as his opinion, that although almost all have either considered it the best or worst specimen of political armour, yet for his part he thinks it exactly between the two extremes; and of course just where it should be. He next eulogises in numerous flourishes of rhetoric, the strict and loyal obedience which his victorious antagonist has always paid to the Constitution—never, he asserts, having violated it in a solitary instance. And in this, directly contradicts the positive assertions of every Knight of political chivalry who had yet presumed to measure themselves with the illustrious "Warrior Chief." Even the redoubtable Champion of the West, has, according to the candid Cato, polluted his lips with malignant falsehood. He has made on more than one occasion, a charge against his victorious adversary, which Cato positively asserts is untrue. What say you to this, ye Knights of the Coffin Handbill?

Locke.

By this Morning's Mail.

New York, April 17.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—IMPORTANT.

The William Byrnes, which sailed from Liverpool 8th March, is below; and although our papers are not yet up, we have had the good fortune to come into possession of the London Courier of the 6th, which contains outlines of the

PLAN FOR CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.—It was introduced in the House of Commons on the 5th, by the Right Hon. Secretary Peel, one of His Majesty's Ministers, who accompanied it with a brilliant speech, which occupies more than thirteen columns in the London Courier. The following are the principal outlines of the plan.

Its basis is the removal from the Roman Catholics of civil disabilities, and the equalization of political rights. Roman Catholics are to be admitted into either House of Parliament, first taking an oath to support and defend the succession to the Crown, to abjure the sentiment that princes excommunicated by the Pope may be deposed and murdered by their subjects, to deny the Pope's right to any civil jurisdiction in England, and to disclaim any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment. Catholics to be incapable of holding the offices of Lord Chancellor, or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. May hold all corporate offices, may be Sheriff or Judge. But are not to hold places belonging to the Established Church, nor any office in the Universities. The existing penal laws affecting Catholics to be repealed. To be no declaration required against Transsubstantiation. There is to be no interference with the intercourse in Spiritual matters between the Roman Catholic Church and the See of Rome. To possess the elective franchise. The elective franchise to be raised from forty shillings to ten pounds.

The House adjourned at *a quarter to one o'clock* on Friday morning; and yet so intense was the interest excited, that mingled with the calls for adjournment, was heard "Go on, go on." At 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon the House again met, and after a great number of petitions had been presented for and against the emancipation of the Catholics, Mr. Agar Ellis, moved "the Order of the Day for the resumption of the adjourned debate of last night," which was carried—Ayes 205, Noes 75: majority 130. A long debate ensued, in which Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Peel and others took part. Mr Grant said, it was a great day for England—a great day for Ireland—a great day for his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Secretary Peel)—a great day for freedom and common sense throughout the world—when a British Minister proposed to a British House of Commons concession to the Catholics of Ireland.

The Decision.—At a very late hour, the Gallery was cleared for a division. The Ayes went into the lobby.

Mr. Peel then addressed them, briefly observing, that it was his intention to move the Resolutions in Committee, and requesting therefore, they would not separate. The intimation was received with loud cheers. The numbers were as follow:—

For Mr. Peel's Resolutions,	348
Against them,	160
Majority in favour of Ministers,	188

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, in conformity with the decision above named, the Resolutions were moved and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received on Monday. The House at 3 *o'clock on Saturday morning* adjourned.

O'Connell.—The Clare Election Committee assembled this morning, and came to the resolution that Daniel O'Connell, Esq. had been duly elected for the county of Clare, but that the petitions against his return were not frivolous.—*London, 6th.*

The Grain Market was firm, at previous prices.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Cairns, Lieutenant SAMUEL McREE, of the U. S. Army, to Mrs. MARY WHEATON.

DIED,

In Orange county, on the 8th inst. Mrs. JANE MURPHEY, consort of the Hon. A. D. Murphey, in the 49th year of her age.

In Rowan county, on the 10th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. CAROLINE CHAMBERS, wife of Otho Chambers, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 17th, Steamboat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, from Wilmington, to Willkings & Co. Agents, with a full load of Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, &c. to John McArn, Jas. Kyle, Hugh Campbell, Henry L. Jones, Thomas J. Curtis, Nott & Starr, C. & P. Mallett, Willkings & Co. and others, of Fayetteville, and D. Lindsay, of Chatham,—and also, 19 passengers.

Also, on the 21st, Blake's boat John Parker, with Molasses for K. T. Morgan and Saml. T. Hawley, Hardware for Whitehead & Fuller, and Sugar and Rum for Owners.

Also, on the 17th inst., Horton, Hutton & Co's boat Glasgow, with a full freight of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses to W. Kirkland & Son, Thomas Clancy & Co. of Hillsborough, 1000 bushels Alum Salt, to Chas. T. Haigh, Coffee to Jno. Huske, 25 hhds Molasses and 10 bags Coffee to R. F. Yarbrough, and Coffee and Sugar to Owners.

Yesterday, Tillinghast's boat Eliza, with freight.

DEPARTED, on the 18th, Steamboat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, for Wilmington, with a load of Cotton, Flour, Wheat, &c. and several passengers.

Also, on the 18th, Steamboat Company's boat James, with a full load of Cotton and Flour.

On the 18th, McNeill & Kirkland's boat Com. Perry, with cargo of Wheat and Flour. And yesterday, boat Only Son, with Wheat, Flour, Flaxseed, Cotton and Feathers, to sundry persons.

To-day, Tillinghast's boat Commerce, full freight.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to April 15, Brigs Abeona from N. York, Sabat from Boston, Helen from Philadelphia, Fanny from Port-au-Prince, President Manning from New York. Schrs. Antelope from Port-au-Prince, Fair Play from Philadelphia, Earl from Baltimore, Alert from New York, Ambuscade from Charleston, Mary Ann from New York. Sloop Niantic from Charleston,

CLEARED, Brigs Adamant for Hayti, Flamingo for Porto Rico. Schrs. Alpha for Martinique, Hussar for Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $7½ a 8. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 6½. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, 13 a 16. Corn, 45 a 50. Flour, $5 25 a 6 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85 Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common $8 75, prime $10 Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25. Wheat, $1.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of North Carolina, will be held at Salisbury, on Saturday the 23d of May, 1829.

EDWARD L. WINSLOW, *Sec'ry.*

April 22, 1829. 20-4.

Tract Society.

AN Annual Meeting of the "*Methodist Tract Society of Fayetteville,*" will take place in the Methodist Church of this place, on Friday evening the 1st May next, at early candle-light, when officers will be chosen for the ensuing year, and other business transacted. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

JNO. CARNEY, *Cor. Sec'ry.*

THEATRE.

The Thalian Association have the pleasure to announce to the public, that

MISS CLARA FISHER

Has consented to perform for *this night only,* Thursday, April 23, 1829, on which occasion will be presented the Comedy of

The 100 Pound Note.

Miss Arlington, Miss CLARA FISHER,

(In which Character, Miss Fisher will introduce a variety of Songs.)

After which the Afterpiece, written expressly for Miss Fisher, called

Old and Young,

OR, THE FOUR MOWBRAYS.

The Characters of Matilda Mowbray, Hector Mowbray, Gobbleton Mowbray, Foppington Mowbray *By Miss FISHER.*

☞ *For other Characters, see Bills.*

☞ Doors will open at half past 6, and the Curtain rise at half past 7.

Admittance $1; Children half price. Tickets to be had at the usual places.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1829.

Independent Company, ATTENTION!

YOU are ordered to attend a Regular Parade of the Company, at the Armory, on Friday the 1st May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M, in Summer Uniform.

By order of Maj. Strong,

JNO. CARNEY, *O. S.*

April 23. 20-2w.

Summer Hats,

THE Subscriber has just received an assortment of

White & Drab Castor & Beaver Hats,

made purposely for this market. Also,

Black Castor, Beaver & Roram Hats,

For sale by GURDON DEMING,

April 23.—20-3w. *Green Street.*

☞ Look at this!

THE public are respectfully informed, that the County and State Tax for the year 1828 is now due. The Subscriber will attend at his Store on Hay Street, nearly opposite the Post Office, from 10 till 4 o'clock of each day for six days from the first day of May next, for the purpose of collecting the same; when all those owing taxes are notified that after that time I will execute indiscriminately all those who have not paid. JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff,*

By GEORGE R. FERGUSON, *D. S.*

April 20, 1829. 20-2w.

Wanted,

A first rate MILCH COW.

April 23. E. J. HALE.

Clinton Female Academy.

THE Trustees of Clinton Academy, (Sampson County) announce to the public, that the first Session of said Academy for young Ladies, will commence on the 4th Wednesday in April, 1829, and close by a public examination on the 3d Wednesday in October. The Trustees have made arrangements with Mrs. Ward, an accomplished Lady of Fayetteville, No. Ca., to take charge of said Academy. All the branches of education usually taught in the best of Female Seminaries, will be taught in said Academy. Board can be had at the rate of $6 per month. The situation of the Academy unites advantages excelled by no place in the State, viz. pure air, excellent water, and good society. By order of the Board,

W. McKAY, *Secretary.*

Clinton, April 15, 1829. 20-4w.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 6th inst., a negro man named *JAMES WALKER,* who is about 50 years of age, upwards of six feet high, inclining to stoop—has a small scar near one corner of his mouth, and remarkable scars on his breast. He took with him two pair of dark home made pantaloons, one of which is mixed with wool, a coarse homespun shirt, a new gray cassinette coat, and a broad brim home made wool hat. He is a carpenter by trade, and very subject to intoxication. He came from near Wilmington, N. C, as a free man, and resided in Camden, S. C. for many years; during which, his irregular conduct and total disregard for his own interest, subjected him to be sold as a slave for five years, from the 6th of September last, for his taxes. It is supposed he will make for the lower part of N. Carolina, where he has acquaintances. Ten dollars will be paid to any person that will lodge him in any Jail in the United States, or twenty dollars if delivered to the Subscriber near Camden, S. Carolina.

JOSEPH MICKLE.

April 18, 1829. 29-3w.

...act of a letter dated Washington, April 10.

"Gentlemen,—Yesterday, commissions were made out at the Treasury Department for John P. Decatur as collector of Portsmouth, N. H. in the room of Timothy Upham, and for Judge Thruston of Kentucky, Collector of Key West, in the room of William Pinkney; and also for John P. ... for some situa tion i the Custom House of N. York, it is said Naval Officer, but this is probably a mistake. Some changes have also been made in the Post Office Department, the Post master at Maysville, Kentucky, having been removed, and also the Post Master at Portland, Maine. Although Mr. Ingham cannot carry his notions of proscription into all the departments, he seems determined to act upon them pretty generally in his own. There was recently a pretty warm discussion in the cabinet on the subject of this proscription policy, which was urged with much vehemence by Mr. Ingham. Mr. Van Buren is understood to have taken ground directly in opposition to Mr. Ingham, and to have maintained the impolicy of such a system, and pointed out with great force the injurious consequences which would result from it, if attempted, in the stoppage of the wheels of the government. From the circumstance, it is a fair presumption that in the Department of State there will be very few, if any, removals merely on account of opinions formerly expressed on the subject of the Presidential election. Mr. Van Buren, probably, looks forward to his future expectations, and shapes his opinions in reference to them. At any rate, the mere rumor that he has taken this course has greatly increased his popularity here.

Mr. Barry, according to the current rumour of the day, has determined on a course somewhat similar to that of Mr. Van Buren. His standing and resolution, perhaps, may not be sufficient to carry him through, even should he have made such a demonstration of his wishes. It is said that soon after his arrival, he received an intimation of the manner in which the Jackson central committee of this place, desired to dispose of certain profitable offices in his department, among which was the post office of this city, which was intended for a member of the committee. He is reported to have turned a deaf ear to the suggestion, and have refused to recognise a committee assuming such powers, and pretending to decide on the wants and wishes of the people of remote states of the union; and further, that he have declared his intention to make no changes but such as have a reference to the public interest. Should he persevere in this course the probability is, that he will be less a favorite with General Jackson, and the ultra party who dictate to General Jackson, than was anticipated.

The house and property possessed by Mr. Wirt in this city, are said to have been purchased by Duff Green; the house lately occupied by Mr. St. Clair Clarke has been also purchased by him; and he has also bought a large house built and occupied by the Rev. O. B. Brown, and an extensive piece of ground adjoining, upon which he proposes to erect a most splendid—nay, a unique printing establishment, comprising a range of houses, stores, &c. Here at once is an expenditure of perhaps 50 or 60,000 dollars about to be made, and if it be made in the expectation that the printing of the next Congress will be sufficient to furnish, out of the profits, the means to meet these purchases, I cannot help thinking that there will be some embarrassment when the times of payment shall come round.

"*Washington, April 12.*

"I learn that the Postmaster General has fully devoted himself since his arrival to the concerns of his office; and that he has made some appointments of deputies, say to Portland, Me. Raleigh, N. C. Chambersburg, Pa. and Maysville, Ky. The notion that he was engaged in lieu of his distinguished predecessor for the purposes of indiscriminate revolution, will prove groundless.

"I understand Mr. Barry has adopted the rule to commission no one while in attendance at the Seat of Government, preferring to act upon written representations from the People, interested immediately in the offices to be filled, rather than the personal applications of the candidates themselves. This is a wise determination, and will make it impossible for any one to obtain, against the opinion of his neighbours, a place affecting the convenience and business of any community. The mode of application required will necessarily notify every one engaged, and allow the opportunity of a fair canvass.

"In the course of the week past, Gen. Gratiot, late of the Army, was appointed Naval Officer for the Port of Boston; and Major Henry Lee, of Virginia, Consul General, to reside at Algiers.

"Commodore Hull is now in this city, and it is said will take command of the Navy Yard here. Commodores Rodgers and Patterson of the Board of Navy Commissioners are about to proceed to Pensacola, on business relating to the Navy Yard at that place. Mr. Rush has made arrangements to go to England as agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to obtain funds for the prosecution of their work. Great confidence is entertained of the success of his mission."

Original Anecdote.—A son of a gentleman of this city, a child between three and four years old, was one day told by his father that *to-morrow* he should be taken to ride. The next day the child claiming the performance of the promise was told by his father that he had been promised to be taken to ride to morrow; and this day was to-day, and that to-morrow had not yet come. But father, replied the child, I should have to ride, *for to-day is yesterday's to-morrow.*

Massachusetts Journal.

POETRY.

From the Cincinnati Literary Gazette.

Pilgrim, is thy journey drear?
Are its lights extinct for ever?
Still suppress that rising tear,
God forsakes the righteous never!

Storms may gather o'er thy path,
All the ties of life may sever—
Still, amid the fearful scath,
God forsakes the righteous never!

Pain may rack thy wasting frame,
Health desert thy couch for ever;
Faith still burns with deathless flame,
God forsakes the righteous never!

By Mrs. Sigourney.

There's a glorious light at the gates of the west,
When the summer sun passeth through to his rest:
'Tis bright on the lake where the moonbeam slept,
And the tear is pure which the dews have wept;
But there shines no light beneath the sky
Like that which beams from a mother's eye.

The harp is sweet at its dying close,
And the hum of the bee from the breast of the rose,
And the song of the bird when she rises high
From her chirping nest, through the vernal sky;
But earth has no sound so sweet to hear
As the voice of a babe to its mother's ear.

New Cheap FANCY STORE.

Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public, and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

EXTRA super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do. super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do.
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7-4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs. Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs,
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19–tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or 24 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130.

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

ALMANACS, FOR 1829.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Publishers, have just received a supply, which will be sold by the gross, dozen or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, 27th Nov 1828. 99tf.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs with Passengers from this Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The Route to Norfolk is pleasant, and not excelled as regards Roads, by any of equal distance in the United States. Passengers get sufficient sleep, and reach Norfolk the third day to dinner, in readiness for the different Steam Boats leaving that place for the North or Richmond. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cumberland, as Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the late *THOMAS C. HOOPER*, requests all those indebted to his Estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said Estate, will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAS. H. HOOPER, *Administrator, with the Will annexed.*

March 18, 1829. 15tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1829.

Moses Peterson and others, *vs.* Personal Estate of Moses Peterson, deceased. } Petition to Divide.

IT appearing to the Court, that Babel Peterson and Aaron Hinson & Wife Mary Ann, are not inhabitants of this State—It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for five weeks, for said parties to appear at the next Term of this Court and make defence, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard accordingly. Test,

THO. I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

March 17, 1829. 16-5w.

The Subscribers

Are this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise *A very general Assortment* of every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:

20 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica Spice,
5 do race Ginger,
100 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing Twine,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
700 do Epsome Salts,
1000 do Alum,
1000 do Dutch Madder,
2 ceroons sp. flt. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
20 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
50 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga } WINES.
4 do do Teneriffe,
2 do do Corsica,
8 do do Muscat,
3 do do old Madeira,
½ pipe do do.
2 qr. casks Port
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr. } TEAS.
½ chest Hyson
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
200 pair trace Chains,
10 tons Iron, assorted sizes,

With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country prnduce.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH,

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

To Families.

THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. cannisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country. Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS*, for family use. HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the Goods:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6-4 & 8-4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French & English super, black & drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings.
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety,
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar,
100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87tf.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

Hats.

I have just received, and will constantly keep on hand, (being supplied from the manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

Jan. 29, 1829. W. L. HAWLEY

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT,
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests all debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 86tf.

Storage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers having provided commodious and extensive *WAREHOUSES* for the storage of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the same, also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and other produce coastwise, when required. They will give particular attention to the selling of Cotton and other produce committed to their charge, and they flatter themselves that by prompt and assiduous attention to all business entrusted to their care, to receive a general share of public patronage.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 92tf.

Whitehead & Fuller

Have just received and offer for sale, low for cash or country produce,

12 Hhds. good N. O. Sugar,
30 Bbls. white Brazil do.
50 Hhds. prime Molasses,
150 bags prime green Coffee,
40 bags St. Domingo do.
10 casks best Stone Lime,
15 Bbls. Mackerel,
Liverpool and Allum Salt.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19—11tf.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Fall Supply*, consisting a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part of which original package sales, and will be sold, either wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentine
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, grossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 3-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6-4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1828.

Blanks for sale.